

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLVIII. No. 9233.

號五月九年二十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1892.

日五十月七年辰壬

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES & CO., 37, Pall Mall, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, E. C. W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E. C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—AMERSON, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK:—J. STEWART HARTER, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, West 23rd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

OBYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Anglo-American Co., Obolon.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, & Siam:—S. S. & Co., Singapore. C. HENDERSON & Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—MACAO, A. A. DE OLIVEIRA, Amoy, N. M. JAMES & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, Canton, & Shanghai, LAM, DEAN & Co., and KENT & WATSON, Yokohama, LAM, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1891. 1516

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors.

D. GILLIES, Esq., CHOW TUNG SHANG, CHAN KIP SHAN, Esq., O. J. HIRST, Esq., W. WATSON, Esq., KWAN HOI CHUNG, Esq., Chief Manager.

General Manager, W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Advisory Committee in London.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq., Messrs Dent, Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERY, Esq., Messrs John Buttery & Co.

C. E. STUART WORTLEY, Esq., M.P. for Hull.

Geo. MUNRO, Esq., Manager.

PARIS:—THE BANKING COY. AND THE ALLIANCE BANK (Ld.).

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.

Shanghai—C. J. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

Current Accounts opened. Money received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills purchased and collected. Advances made on securities or goods in neutral godowns. Usual Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%.

do. do. do. 4%.

do. do. do. 3%.

Current Accounts 2%.

For rates of interest for other periods apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, August 30, 1892. 22

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, £10,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £3,300,000.

Reserve Liability, £10,000,000.

Profits, £10,000,000.

Court of Directors:—

T. E. DAVIES, Esq., Chairman.

H. HOPKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James J. Bell, Esq., J. B. McConachie, Esq., J. C. HOLLIDAY, Esq., J. B. MESSER, Esq., G. J. JACOBSON, Esq., D. R. SASSOON, Esq., Julius Kramer, Esq., Chief Manager.

Hongkong—F. DE BOVIS, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai—J. P. WATSON, Esq., Manager.

London—BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO. LD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to \$200,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 6 months 3% per cent. per annum.

" 12 " 4 " " " up to \$200,000.

" 12 " 4 " " " on sums in excess of \$200,000.

F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 13, 1892. 1435

WING HONG.

TAILOR, DRAPER & OUTFITTER.

Has Just Received

NEW ASSORTMENT

OF ALL KINDS

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

All kinds of

CLOTHING

MADE, AND REPAIRED, TO ORDER, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Please make call.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 1100

Intimations.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

(in Connaught Building),

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE Private Hotel hitherto carried on in WINDSOR HOUSE has now been removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Cuisine under European management. Each Bed-room has its own Bath-room. Hot and Cold water. Passenger Elevator to all floors.

Charges from \$2 per day upwards.

Special Rates for Families or Permanent Boarders. Offices and Rooms to let Unfurnished, and Rooms with or without Bath, by day or month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, August 23, 1892. 1534

DAKIN, CRUIKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory General Meeting of this Company required to be held within Four Months after registration will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, at Noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of September instant.

By Order,

FRANK W. WATTS, Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 1892. 1516

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY.

OUR NEW DRAPERY SHOW-ROOMS ARE NOW OPEN

AND ALL DEPARTMENTS

are Ready for Inspection.

Special Lines in Decorative Materials, Art Musings, &c.

NEW GOODS

EX 'LATEST ARRIVALS.'

DEPARTMENTS:—

DRAPERY & MILLINERY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING.

FURNISHING & DRAPERY.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY.

J. P. COTTEAM,

Managing Partner.

Hongkong, September 3, 1892. 1537

SHIP SIBERIA MIRANDA.

NEITHER I nor my Agents will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS Contracted by my Crew without my Written authority.

A. McMASTER, Master.

Hongkong, September 2, 1892. 1527

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTH CALL OF ONE POUND (21) per Share, making 27 in all, is PAYABLE on or before 30th SEPTEMBER NEXT.

When making payment, SHAREHOLDERS will please send their PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES in order that same may be endorsed. Residents at Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy can pay at the BANK'S BRANCHES there.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 30, 1892. 1501

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALL Persons holding SCRAP in the above Company are requested to send them in AT ONCE for Transfer.

A Circular will be sent to each Shareholder, in reference to the re-constitution of the Company.

A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 25, 1892. 940

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

CHEAP AND USEFUL BOOKS.

How to become quick at Figures, \$2.00

Pay's Business Letter Writer, .75

How to Recite, by Edwin Drew, .50

Bazaar Book of Etiquette, .50

Olds and Ends for Platform Readings, .50

Reciting and Reading, by Edwin Drew, .50

Hand Book of Song, .50

Burdett's Shakespearian Recitations, .40

Popular Recitations, Plays and Fables, .40

Dick's Pastour Exhibitions, .50

How to make up for the Stage, .25

Lessons in Horse Judging, .75

Dipsort's Scottish Songs, .25

Love's Complete Letter Writer, .30

Smith's Manual of Boxing, .40

Fifty Songs, by Thos. J. Murray, .75

Fifty Salads, by T. J. Murray, .50

Home Plays for Ladies, .50

Common Sense Cook Book, .40

Our Married Ladies, by Lillie Harris, .25

Aids to Long Life, by N. E. Davies, .50

Dick's Art of Wrestling, .50

Art of Training Animals, .75

Humours of Ventriquoism, .25

Cookery for an Income of \$200 a year, .50

German at a Glance, .40

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Etiquette, .50

Lois and Tea Drinking, .40

Three Thousand Things worth Knowing, .75

Diseases of Horses, .50

Indian Household Management, .50

Practical Knead Guide, .50

A Guide to Dog Training, .40

Miles' Shakespearian Recitations, .25

Scene Painting—Illustrated, .50

Young Ladies' Guide to Work Table, .75

A few of these Books are more or less sold.

Private Board and Residence

'GLENEALY BUILDINGS,'

(No. 12 and 14, Wyndham Street.)

MRS. GILLANDERS has VACANCIES

for Resident Boarders and Visitors,

also Accommodation for Table Boarders.

Hongkong, July 4, 1892. 1094

Business Notices.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

SEEDS!!

ORDERS for FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS ARE NOW BEING BOOKED.

The following SUTTON'S SEEDS for

Early sowing

will be READY for DELIVERY on MONDAY, the 12th Instant:—

CABBAGE, SUTTON'S AM. HEART, SUTTON'S GEM.

CARROT, SUTTON'S GEM, FRENCH HORSE.

CELERY, SUTTON'S GEM, SOUTHERN PRIZE SUPERB PINK.

CRESS, PLAIN WATER CRESS.

LETTUCE, SUTTON'S WHITE HEART, TOM THUMB.

MUSTARD, RED TOMATOES, YELLOW TOMATOES, PEAS, SUTTON'S AMERICAN WONDER.

TURNIP, SUTTON'S MILTON.

LANSBERRY'S LAWN MOWING MACHINES from \$1.00 each.

GARDEN TOOLS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1892. 1525

W. POWELL & Co.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF NEW GOODS:

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

INFANTS' UNDERCLOTHING.

INFANTS' CLOAKS and PELISSES.

INFANTS' CLOTHES and SATIN HATS.

INFANTS' WASHING and HATS.

INFANTS' SHOES.

POWDER PUFFS and SPONGES.

W. POWELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1892. 1533

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THIS magnificent HOTEL is situated at the most beautiful part of the Peak, the Air cool and bracing, the Temperature being at least 10 degrees lower than in the valley beneath. Luxuriously furnished, and Cuisine and Wines First-class.

THE TABLE D'HOTTE DINNER.

Is served in the GRAND DINING ROOM at 7.45 p.m.

Arrangements can be made for DINNER in Private Rooms, Tables or Seats can be reserved for the TABLE D'HOTTE, and WINES laid out order.

On SATURDAY, the 10th September (by kind permission of Lt. COLONEL RAVENHILL and Officers), the BAND of the First Shropshire Light Infantry will play during DINNER and afterwards in the Grounds of the Hotel.

For further Particulars apply to the Undersecretary or to the SECRETARY at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central.

ISHERWOOD, Manager, MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hongkong, August 24, 1892. 1527

ROBERT LANG & Co.

NEW GOODS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF WHITE and STRIPE FLANNELS and

SERGES.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS and COATINGS.

TERAI HATS (ALL COLORS) and SUN HATS.

BOOTS and SHOES.

WATERPROOF COATS and UMBRELLAS.

&c., &c. 855

Intimations.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Annual General Meeting for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report for the Past Season and electing the Committee and Officers for the Coming Season will be held at the PAVILION, on MONDAY, the 12th September, at 8 p.m.

EDWARD A. RAM, Hon. Sec., pro tem.

Hongkong, September 1, 1892. 1512

PEAK HOTEL.

THIS Commodious and Well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has been LEASED by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," and is NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in QUEEN'S ROAD, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

The HOTEL has been thoroughly Renovated, Redecorated and Refurnished.

A New and Handsome BAR has been Opened on the Basement, while a New BAR and BILLIARD ROOM has been erected on the main floor.

CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., can be served at any hour.

For full Particulars as to Rates, &c., apply to "VICTORIA HOTEL."

DORABEE & HING KEE, Lessees.

Hongkong, August 12, 1892. 1588

THE SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS for the Post of SECRETARY, which will be vacant towards the end of the year, are invited from persons of practical knowledge of FIRE and MARINE Business is necessary.

Singapore, July 14, 1892. 1522

CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co.

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC and METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VORSTLANDER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS and TELESCOPIES.

REPAIRS of all kinds of COMPASSES, ADAMANTINE and IRON CHARTS.

English Silver & Electro-Plated Ware, Crystal and Glass, in great variety.

Diamond Jewellery.

An Splendid Collection of the Latest London Patterns, at very moderate prices. 742

TO LET.

TUSCULUM, MAGNIFICANT GAY. Nos. 2 and 4, STURGEON TERRACE.

No. 4, PETER'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 4, 1892. 1525

To Let.

FIRST FLOOR, No. 22, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, September 3, 1892. 1530

TO LET.

No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.

FIRST FLOOR, No. 1, BLUE BUILDINGS.

OFFICES—2nd Floor, Praya Central (lately occupied by Messrs. DUNN, MELAY & Co.)

GOWDON (under Messrs. DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co. (H.K.))

GOWDON, No. 1A, BLUE BUILDINGS.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES, at MAGAZINE GATE.

No. 2 and 2A, STANTON STREET (corner of the Old Bailey

The Silk at the Express of Japan, from Hongkong, 50th July, was delivered in New York on the 3rd inst.

STRAKERS that make night hideous at Amoy have aroused the righteous indignation of at least one resident there, who sends the following communication to the *Gazette*.—Can nothing be done to stop the abominable nuisance of steam blowing from the steamers and foghorns in the Harbour at unreasonably hours? The *Belgic* steamer, and repeatedly as she steamed out this morning disturbed the rest of every resident here, and it is only a week or so since some steamer or other made night hideous in a similar manner. Surely amongst the port regulations there is some rule prohibiting such nuisances, but if there is not the sooner one is made the better.

The police of Mauritius have been successful in apprehending a man in connection with the pearl robbery which occurred in Hongkong in the month of May. It will be remembered that the pearls, valued at over \$1000, together with 500 francs in French money, were consigned to Dr. Leon Prato from Saigon, and that another man got possession of them fraudulently at the Post Office by impersonating Dr. Prato, who, in addition to carrying on business as a dentist, has dealt in pearls since he came to the Colony nearly a year ago. Suspicion at the time fell upon Luigi Delallo, an intimate friend of Prato, more especially as his disappearance from the Colony was coincident with the disappearance of the pearls of pearl. His getting clear away placed the police at a disadvantage, but he was traced to Singapore and Ceylon. Here it was learned that Delallo had gone to Mauritius, and as telegraphic communication could not be got further than Zanzibar it was feared he would escape before the authorities in that island could be apprised that he was wanted by the Hongkong police. Delallo seems to have considered he had eluded his pursuers, and had settled down in Mauritius where he was apprehended a week or two ago. He will be brought to Hongkong for trial. The manner in which the police have carried out their investigations in this difficult case is highly creditable.

The Rev. R. F. Cobbold, the new Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral Church, conducted yesterday's morning and evening services. In the seats throughout the Church the following leaflet was placed:—

To the Members of the Church of England, and the rest of the Congregation of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

My Brethren in Christ,—Called by the will of God to labour in the Ministry of the Church amongst you, I humbly and earnestly commend to your devout prayers and reverent contemplation the work which I shall, by God's grace, endeavour to accomplish.

Let our faith in the Fatherhood of God inspire us with the love of justice and obedience to His will.

Let the thought of our Brotherhood with Christ be a bond of sympathy between us, and make us work together in all charity.

Let the consciousness of the influence of the Holy Spirit constrain us to live together in all godliness and virtue.

(Philippians i. 9-11.)

R. F. COBOLD, Chaplain.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1892.

TOURISTS among the islands that skirt the coast of Honduras will find the most beautiful of the oyster groves of that country and dwell on the delicacy of the oysters that grow on trees. These oysters, however, are not vegetable oysters. Mangrove trees grow in either fresh or salt water, and the oysters grow on the mangrove roots. The limbs of the mangrove are dropping like those of the weeping willow. In case they do not reach the water the attraction of the moisture below causes shoots to put out which often extend far beneath the surface; thus a thick mat of mangrove is a matted mass of limbs, trunks, shoots and roots. On these limbs and shoots, deep under the surface of the water, branches of oysters cling, thus forming the far-famed 'Oyster Groves of Honduras.'

ALL natural waters contain mineral salts, some of which may be deleterious to health, says the *Engineering Magazine*, but the most injurious foreign substances found in ordinary drinking water are decaying organic matter and sometimes infectious micro-organisms. All water that is used for domestic purposes has been at some period atmospheric vapor, and as it falls in rain it carries with it impurities from the air. These impurities are gases that arise from combustion, fermentation and decay, and particles of dust and decomposing organic matter. Bacteria are also removed from the air in great numbers, nearly all of which are in the state of spores instead of adults. The spores of the fungi and other microscopic plants and pollen of flowers and grasses are also found in rain water. So numerous are these impurities in the air that a litre of water which falls at the beginning of a storm often contains more than two hundred thousand micro-organisms. Half a pint of water frequently condenses out of three or four thousand cubic feet of air, and in its condensation removes nearly all of the atmospheric impurities, concentrating them in the water. So that drinking a glass of rain water that falls at the beginning of a storm we may swallow as much filth as we breathe from the air in more than a week. If rain water is stored in cisterns without purification these substances soon render it so foul that it cannot be used for drinking. But when rain is collected near the end of a storm and is properly filtered and aerated it is one of our most wholesome 'natural water supplies.' As rain falls upon the earth it washes away the accumulations of debris from the surface of the ground, and as it passes into the soil extracts from it a large amount of impurities, such as the products of decaying vegetation and animal excrement. These substances are carried down into the circulation currents, and it is not infrequent that the drainage from cesspools and outhouses also finds a direct entrance into water wells.

HERN Michael Eberl, a peasant belonging to Grinzling, in Lower Austria, claims to have discovered an effective remedy against phylloxera. He was visited by two wine merchants from Cannes the other day, who persuaded him to proceed with it to the South of France, to make a trial of the new method in presence of the French authorities, who, it may be remembered, have offered a prize of 1,000,000 francs for the invention of such a remedy.

The cause of dress reform has received a serious blow in Turkey. The women of that country have signed for the 'dress of the west,' they have even called the 'figures' of their French sisters. But Abdul Hamid, who seems to be a sumptuary dictator, objects to the introduction of foreign fashions. He approves of the national dress for these reasons: It is more picturesque; it is more patriotic; and the western costume is against the precepts of the Turkish religion. He therefore requests the police of Constantinople to report to the authorities any wearers of non-Turkish dress, and he denounces the introduction of foreign fashions. Nor will he entertain any schemes of reform, such as trousers for corsets, or veils for Farisian novelties.

To have out of question altogether the moral character of the new process, which in some cases at least is not above suspicion, their manners, says the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, will hardly have 'that respectability' which the 'Yare de Yare' of the 'Carnegie' or a variety artist or a ballet girl distinguished as a high-kicker among high-kickers is hardly the kind of training for the drawing-rooms of Mayfair. The infusion of so much Eastern morality is associated with certain Eastern ideas which are not to be taken into the West. Ladies who have prosecuted through life with the slang of the musical hall and the patter of burlesque on their lips will find their new associates some-what strange, and are unlikely to be taken into the present fashion continues there will soon be a compact musical-hall element in the highest society of Great Britain powerful enough to assert itself and set the fashions. The 'Yare de Yare' and the 'Carnegie' may yet respond in the grand and spacious hall of the House of Lords. A clever writer once forecasted as the religion of the future, and as a tolerable kangaroo hunting on the Sabbath Day. Who can foresee what kind of legislators will spring from the union of Tottie with one of the 'Yare de Yare' of the British nobility?

VISITORS to the Fair, says *Leveson*, will be indebted to Philadelphia capital and ingenuity for an opportunity to pierce the clouds by means of a gigantic aerial railway, which will be the largest of the kind ever constructed. A number of capitalists some time ago secured the right to construct the railway, which was planned by two Philadelphia inventors, and a stock company was organized to take the matter in hand. The plan is a most novel one. The whole structure, which consists of a gigantic spiral, will be about 150 feet in diameter at the base, and the top gallery will be 200 feet above the ground. The supporting iron columns will be 16 inches in diameter at the bottom and will gradually be reduced, and at the top will be 6 inches thick. Starting at the bottom, an inner spiral of iron will ascend 120 feet, and around this is constructed the inner or upward tracks. These consist of iron plates five inches wide of gear, controls the cars. These, by contact with inner supports, stop it at any point which the local manager may wish in the ascent or descent. The cars are built to hold twenty-four passengers, and the brakemen stationed at each end. Above the platform on which the car stops is a gallery built to accommodate 4,000 persons, and on it at a large restaurant will be constructed.

ANOTHER TYPHOON.

The Spanish Consul has favoured us with the following telegram:—

MANILA, Sept. 4, 11.45 a.m.

Another centre of depression exists in the Pacific.

7.45 p.m.

The typhoon is approaching Luzon.

Sept. 5, 6.10 p.m.

The typhoon has entered N.E. provinces of Luzon.

Dr Dobrock writes to-day:—There is a depression in the China Sea. Barometer falling at all stations. Weather hot and dry. (Issued at 11.13 a.m.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

VOLUNTEERING IN HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Hongkong, 6th Sept.

SIR,—I fear, judging from your article in your issue of Saturday, you have only made a very hurried study of the recent Report of the Volunteer Commission, and it perhaps will be better for me to point out the errors you have doubtless inadvertently drifted into, so as to prevent misunderstanding on the part of any of your readers.

First, as regards the expenditure, it will certainly require something like \$16,000 to launch the new or rather 'reorganized' Corps, but probably this is a mean very little if any extra disbursement. Of the grants for Volunteer purposes made for the years 1887 to 1891 some \$8,000 have not been expended at all, and there is still some \$11,000 in hand of the Volunteer Grant for this year. The annual expenditure is estimated at \$20,000, but this represents the maximum possible cost for a force of the size recommended, and would only be reached in the course of some three to four years hence, when the question of re-organizing, &c., has to be considered. As the present expenditure upon the Corps in the meanwhile ought not to exceed \$12,000 to \$13,000 per annum. Compare this with the existing grant of \$12,000 per annum, for maintaining the present one of barely one hundred members, whereas the new scheme provides for more than double that number! Why you should object to so large a force is difficult to see, as the great trouble in volunteering all over the British Empire is to get enough men. Actual need, in time of war, is every trained man you can possibly put in the field.

Concerning the existing Corps, a very general opinion has been expressed by the public mind, that it is the wish of the Commission to do away with it altogether. On the contrary, their special recommendation is that it should form the nucleus of the new one and it would simply be 'invisible' for that purpose. The matter of disbanding them would be one of more form, and they would at once be re-united under the new terms of service. It may be mentioned here that the Government, in bringing in a new Volunteer Ordinance suggested by the Commission, and in all probability, under any circumstances, the existing Corps will have to be disbanded and re-organized as to bring in under the new Ordinances in the best manner. The 'old' difficulty (as you call it) is one that presented itself to the Commission at a very early stage of their proceedings, but after due consideration they came to the conclusion that it was 'an ill that would cure itself.' It exists in the Colonial Corps, in England, Australia, India, Singapore and in Shanghai but has always been 'bridged over,' and there is no reason why it should not be the case here in Hongkong. One or two ways of doing so have already been suggested, and more or less feasible, but it would be too early yet to enlarge upon them, and consequently it has been thought desirable to let the would-be members of the proposed Corps tackle it for themselves in the first instance.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN J. FRANCIS.

Secretary to the Volunteer Commission.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Hongkong, Sept. 5.

SIR,—As an old Volunteer, and one willing to serve again, I naturally read your article of Saturday last with a great deal of interest. As regards the various objections to the new scheme that you bring forward, they will of course be considered, and I refrain from touching upon any of them at present with the exception of one, the 'Gulf'! I really think you make too much of it. It is a pity that such ideas should exist, however, they do, and we must try to get rid of them. It may perhaps be some consolation to some of us to know that exactly the same difficulty did and does exist in Shanghai, but they have managed to get over it, a very sensible and unobtrusive way. They have the infantry companies there, each composed of special friends and associates, and each forming as it were a little club of itself; each has its special organization, rules and regulations, Managing Committee, and fresh members are only allowed to join or be enlisted after they have been introduced to a rigorous ballot. One company is composed entirely of members of the Shanghai Club, another is almost exclusively recruited from the various stores, and the third is made up of members of the Customs service, and they are all qualified to belong to any of the other Companies. From all that I have heard they appear to be a very happy family, and I really think we might attempt something of a like kind here. The scheme suggests one Battalion, and I think it would be a very good idea to have a Battalion of the Hongkong Club bringing themselves 'shoulder to shoulder' and form one Battalion of Members of the Club only? Surely amongst the 300 present active members, there is enough of the English spirit and pride left in together to form a Battalion of at least one hundred men required. I commend the idea, Sir, for your serious consideration, and crave for it your best assistance. If for one will join to-morrow, and for any will be ready to help and assist for recruits in the Club Hall, I feel sure he will have very little difficulty in getting together at least half the required number in a very short time.

Yours truly,

A MEMBER OF THE CLUB.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. H. E. Pollock, Acting Judge.)

Monday, September 5.

DISPUTE AS TO CROWN RENT.

In this suit Young Moon, Crown lessee of Island Lot No. 1, brought an action against the section holders Lam Ching and Cheung Kien Chuan, with regard to the Crown rent of the section held by the defendants. The annual Crown rent for the Lot is \$235. 7d., and the question is whether or not the section-holders are to be paid by the section-holders a correct proportion.

Mr. Ewens, for Messrs Ewens and Rose, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ellis, of Messrs Wotton and Deacon, for the defendants.

At a previous hearing Mr. A. F. Alcock, accountant, in the presence of the Crown lessee collected the Crown rents from the Crown lessees of the lot, not from the holders of sections. The yearly Crown rental of Lot No. 1 was \$235.20 for the whole year.

Young Moon, declared, said—I am the plaintiff in this case. I am the owner of Remaining Portion of Island Lot No. 1. I purchased the whole lot in August, 1889. Since I purchased the property I have paid the Crown rent for the whole lot. I have collected the Crown rent from the section-holders. I have paid it up to the end of last year but not for the first-half of this year. In November, 1891, I purchased Section A of Island Lot No. 1, which was afterwards sold by Kwok Ping and then by the defendant, Lam Ching, and now by Section A I paid \$84.45 to Butcherfield and Swire for the half year. I collected the same amount from the defendants as what I paid when I was the owner.

His Lordship said the covenant between the parties was not clear, it might be that he could not see how he could go behind the covenant.

Mr. Ellis quoted authorities to show that in a mistake had been discovered between parties subsequent to a contract, the parties should adjust the difference, and these authorities, Mr. Ellis contended, went far beyond the circumstances of the present case. The defendant in this case took a reasonable amount of trouble to discover what was being paid, and he got an architect to do it further inquiries.

Mr. Ewens said he had no authority to quote, but he submitted the defendant had no case whatever. The facts which were sought to be repeated did not apply to the parties in this case. The defendant had changed completely and they were not now dealing with A and B but with C and D. To give parties the right after 10 or 11 years to upset the original covenant, he thought, was an advance of the present law.

Evidence having been led for the defence,

His Lordship reserved judgment.

EDITOR.—There are not enough feet in this line, sir. Post—Feet, sir—feet! I don't sell it by the foot. It's a poem, not a cord of wood.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A field of seven entered for the open competition on Saturday. With the exception of Messrs Gilles and Duncan, none of the competitors were quite up to their usual form, and some much below it; Mr. Watson, for instance, occupied the usual position of last. Most of the competitors as it happened had never fired at the 400 yards range before. The best score was won by Mr. R. Robinson with 57 points, and the handicap one by Mr. W. Duncan with 67.

Below are the scores:—

	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	Total
Mr. W. Duncan	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	200
Mr. R. Robinson	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	200
Mr. W. Watson	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	200
Mr. C. Ford	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	200
Mr. W. Watson	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	200

NOTES FROM PEKING.

To residents of southern China, where the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper, and the land and the streams are differently arranged, it may be a cause of surprise that the river system of the northern part of the empire is annually the occasion of so much suffering and ruin. Let the reader take up one of those Japanese fables the ribs of which are made of strips of paper,

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.
THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGAGE.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 18th day of September,
1892, at 10 a.m., the company's S.S.
JAYVARY, Captain D. HOBBS, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPOILS, and
CARGO, will leave this port as above,
calling at Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
noon, Cargo will be received on board
until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3
p.m. on the 17th September. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be
left at the Agent's Office). Contents of
Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELOERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 26, 1892. 1478

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Oceanic, Tuesday, Sept. 20.
Gaeke, v. Honolulu, Oct. 11.
Belgia, Thursday, Nov. 10.

THE Steamship OCEANIC will be
despatched for San Francisco, Rio
de Janeiro, and Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 20th
September, at 4 p.m., and on the 23rd
September, at 10 a.m., the Steamer being
made at Yokohama with Steamer from
Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.
To San Francisco, Vancouver,
Victoria, Esquimaux, Port
Westminster, Port Townsend,
Seattle, Tacoma, Port
Land, O., \$225.00
To Liverpool and London \$325.00
To Paris and Bremen \$345.00
To Havre and Hamburg \$355.00
Through Passage tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND
CITIES, FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.	30 day tickets.	100 day tickets.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.	285.00	
St. Louis, Mo.	292.50	291.50
St. Paul, Minn., Minn- apolis, Minn.	292.50	
Chicago, Ill.	297.50	295.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	299.50	295.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	302.50	301.50
Columbus, Ohio	304.25	304.25
Detroit, Mich.	304.50	302.75
Cleveland, Ohio	306.25	305.00
Pittsburg, Penn.	309.50	307.45
Niagara Falls, N.Y. Raf- fale, N.Y.	311.00	308.50
Washington, D.C., Balti- more, Md.	317.00	311.75
Montreal, Canada	317.75	313.00
Philadelphia, Penn.	319.75	312.50
New York	319.75	315.00
Boston, Mass.	321.15	317.00
Portland, Maine	327.25	317.00

All the above Rates are in Mexican
Dollars.
Special rates (first class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Passengers by this Line have the option
of proceeding Overland by the Southern
Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pac-
ific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid
return tickets to San Francisco will be
issued at following rates:—
4 months \$337.50
12 months \$337.75
Time is reckoned from date of issue to
date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance
does not apply to through fares from China
and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full, and same will be received
by the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to points beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Col-
lector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of this
Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 30, 1892. 1499

A RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN
FORMOSA.—By Mr. G. TAYLOR.
This Article, which has been reprinted
from the *Chinese Review*, contains one of
the best sketches of Formosa life yet written.
A few roughly-executed Woodcuts are
included in the pamphlet.

May be had—Price, \$1.—at Messrs. LANE,
CHAPMAN & Co., and Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, Limited, Hongkong; also, Mr. N.
MORRIS, Amoy.

Intimations.

**CALDECK, MACGREGOR &
Co.,**
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
13, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Hongkong, August 18, 1891. 1618

NOW ON SALE.
INDEX
TO THE
CHINA REVIEW
from
VOLUME I TO XII.
1.—LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.
2.—ARTICLES.
3.—REVIEWS OF BOOKS.
4.—LIST OF AUTHORS REVIEWED.

PRICE, 60 CENTS.
To be had at the China Mail Office,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Messrs. LANE,
CHAPMAN & Co., Hongkong; and Messrs.
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

WASHINGTON BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can
be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

SANTAL-MIDY.
The pure essence of Santal ob-
tained by Midy's process from the
best Nyctoxy wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely differ-
ent from the Santal of the Indian Bazaars,
is superior to Capsules, Cubes, or
injections, and free from all bad
smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all de-
rangements of the urinary organs in either sex
in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained
in inimitable round
Capsules, each of which
bears the name
in black letters, without
which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of
imitations.
All other Capsules or mixtures
contain impurities, resins, oils,
etc., and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all
druggists and
medicine dealers throughout the
world.
Paris: 8, Rue Vivienne, 8.

For Sale by A. WATSON & Co., Chemists.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.—Sept. 5, 1892.

BANKS.
Longkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.
New Issue 125 all 80% prem., buyers

Bank of China, Japan and Straits.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Intimations.

The Overland China Mail.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE HOME MAIL.
PUBLISHED to suit the Departure
of each European and Far East Mail
Steamer for Europe. It contains special
Commercial Intelligence, special tables of
Shipping, and other information. The
various Reports of Courts and Meetings,
and all other news, are given in full as
they appear in the Daily Press.

The *Overland China Mail*, by the con-
venience of its form and the accuracy and
fulness of its reports, has long been popular
with residents who wish to send home a
weekly budget of the news of Hongkong
and the Far East. Circulating, as it does,
among nearly all the old China 'hands',
at Home and also among residents at the
Treaty Ports and in the interior, it offers
special advantages to subscribers.

The *Overland China Mail* will be regularly
posted from the *China Mail Office* to sub-
scribers, on their addresses being forwarded
to the Office.

Subscription:
Per Annum, \$12.00, postage, \$1.00
Quarterly, \$3.00
Single Copy, 0.30
China Mail Office Hongkong.

NOW READY.
PRICE, \$1.50.

THE YANGTSE.
BY
E. H. PARKER,
with
SKETCH MAPS.

Contents:
The Yangtze Gorges and Rapids in Hu-
peh.
The Rapids of the Upper Yangtze.
The 'Valley-moon' of the Traveller.
Special Observations.
A Journey in North Szechuan.
Nan-shan and the Kung-fan River.
Up the Kiang River.
The Great Salt Wells.
North West China.
The Wilds of Hu-peh.
Szechuan Plants.

Orders for Copies will be received by
Messrs. LANE, CHAPMAN & Co., and
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

**COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR
CHINESE.**

RESIDENTS in the Colony would
materially aid the SENATE of the
COLLEGE by forwarding to the ALDER-
MAN, Medical Department, (for the purpose of)
(1) Glass cases (for museum purposes).
(2) Illustrated Papers and Books for the
Students' Reading Room and Library.
Address to
JOHN C. THOMSON,
Hon. Sec. to the College.
Hongkong, February 25, 1891.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.—Sept. 5, 1892.

BANKS.
Longkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.
New Issue 125 all 80% prem., buyers

Bank of China, Japan and Straits.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Bank of China, Limited.
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31
10,000 \$ 10 1/2 1.15 \$31

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h, near the Kowloon shore k, and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked s, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North Point.
11. From North Point to North Point.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North Point.
11. From North Point to North Point.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North Point.
11. From North Point to North Point.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North Point.
11. From North Point to North Point.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North Point.
11. From North Point to North Point.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North Point.
11. From North Point to North Point.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North Point.
11. From North Point to North Point.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North Point.
11. From North Point to North Point.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North Point.
11. From North Point to North Point.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North Point.
11. From North Point to North Point.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North Point.
11. From North Point to North Point.

Sections.
1. From Green Island to the Cas Works.
2. From the Cas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From the Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
6. From the P. and O. Co.'s Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Sections.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to North Point.
10. From North Point to North